

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—JESSIE BROWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—EARLY CLOSING.—FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.

BOVARY THEATRE, Bowery.—DUEK'S DEVISE.—MISERABLE VICTIM.—NICK OF THE WOODS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE LITTLE BARBER.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—FARM; OR, THE ITALIAN WIFE.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—OLIVER TWIST.

NEW BOVARY THEATRE, Bowery.—FUTHER—RICHARD III.—THE CASTLE STRAHLER.—TOM AND JERRY.—BOHEMIAN FUGITIVE.

BARON'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—THE LIVING WALL.—A LIVING ALLIGATOR.—FAR WOMAN.—GIANTS.—MADAME T. O. P. AND READING.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONG, DANCE, BURLESQUE, &c.—THE BELL-BOY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONG, DANCE, &c.—THE CONTRABAND COLLEGE, OR THE BELL-BOY.

HILLER'S HALL, 535 Broadway.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN SONG, DANCE, &c.—U. S. U.

HOOVER'S HALL, 201 Bowery.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—FAR WOMAN.—GIANTS.—MADAME T. O. P. AND READING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLETT, PASTORAL, &c.—THE SCOUT OF THE POTOMAC.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, 629 Broadway.—THE ITALIAN MARRIAGE AND MINUTEMAN THEATRE.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Our city subscribers will confer a favor by reporting any of our city carriers who overcharge for the HERALD. Country subscribers to the NEW YORK HERALD are requested to remit their subscriptions, whenever practicable, by Post Office Order. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

Advertisements should be sent to the office before nine o'clock in the evening.

THE ASSASSINATION.

The military court having charge of the cases of the assassination conspirators met in secret session at eleven o'clock yesterday and agreed upon a verdict, which was transmitted to the Secretary of War, but has not yet been made public.

THE SITUATION.

President Johnson was still too unwell yesterday to receive visitors or to give his usual attention to official business.

General Meade has issued his farewell address to the Army of the Potomac, and that heroic and indomitable organization has ceased to have a distinct existence. The Army of the Potomac had at one time in its ranks over two hundred thousand men; but the casualties of the camp and the field, the expirations of terms of enlistment and the recent heavy mustering out of troops have left in the service only about sixteen thousand of those lately belonging to it. It met with much adversity during the war, but always rose from each reverse endowed with new life and presenting a still bolder front to the foe, and had the glorious privilege, after its years of heroic trial and perseverance, of giving the finishing blow to the rebellion. Its name and its brilliant deeds will never be forgotten while the republic lasts, and for years to come its members will say with pride, "I belonged to the Army of the Potomac."

The regular HERALD despatches from South Carolina to the 26th inst. reached us by the steamship Fulton, which arrived here yesterday. General Gillmore would shortly issue an order dividing the State of South Carolina into four military districts, to be known as the Eastern and Western districts and the districts of Charleston and Port Royal, to be commanded respectively by Generals Beale, Van Wyck, Hatch and Potter. General Gillmore had also issued his order for the celebration of the Fourth of July. All labor not absolutely necessary will be suspended throughout the day. The salute will be fired at the various points, the Declaration of Independence and President Johnson's Emancipation Proclamation read, orations read, and the day generally observed in true Yankee style. The late rebel Governor Clarke, of Mississippi, had been committed to Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, and the rebel ex-Secretary of the Treasury Trevelyan, recently sent to that stronghold, had been released, by orders from Washington, and was in Charleston.

Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch has issued his official order, in pursuance of the proclamation of the President opening the entire country to unrestricted trade, giving notice to his subordinates of the removal of commercial restrictions and directing them how to proceed under the new order of affairs. The special agents of the Treasury Department for the purchase of products of the lately insurrectionary States are to close up their accounts and consider their official connection with the Department dissolved after to-day.

The Fulton brought North, for transmission to Washington, the papers and effects of Jeff. Davis and Beauregard lately captured in Florida. General Rufus Saxton, in charge of freedmen's affairs in the Department of the South, and the members of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York Infantry came as passengers on board the Fulton.

The amendment to the national constitution abolishing forever prohibiting slavery was ratified by the lower house of the New Hampshire Legislature yesterday. The Senate has not yet acted on it.

A Texas paper says General Canby informed General Buckner, when the latter arrived in New Orleans to offer the surrender of General Kirby Smith's trans-Mississippi forces, that if he had been one day later a formidable national army would have been in motion for Texas, and in that event the rebel sons of surrender would not have been accepted.

Accounts from Texas state that the transition from a condition of war to one of peace is proceeding very quietly and in an orderly manner. Between two and three thousand bales of cotton were awaiting shipment at Houston in the beginning of this month. National currency sells in that place at seventy-five cents on the dollar for gold.

R. L. Caruthers, at one time a Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and who in 1863 had himself elected Governor for that State by a few hundred of his followers, but who was soon compelled by the advance of the national troops to become a fugitive, was arrested at his home in Lebanon, Tenn., on the 24th inst., and committed to await his trial for treason.

Major General Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, has appointed as his assistant for the

State of Virginia Colonel O. Brown, who has arrived in Richmond and assumed charge of his duties.

One of the new government gunboats ordered for our Northern lakes was launched at Buffalo on the 23d inst. She is about one hundred and eighty feet long, twenty-nine feet beam, will carry five guns, and will be finished by the middle of August.

The following regiments arrived in this city yesterday:—The One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York, Fortieth (Mozart) New York, One Hundred and Twenty-first New York, the Fifth New York Independent Battery, and the First Maine Cavalry.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship City of Dublin, Captain Egan, from Liverpool on the 16th and Queenstown on the 17th, arrived here at an early hour this morning. Her news has been anticipated by the Cuba, which arrived on Tuesday.

A report highly important, if true, regarding Mexican affairs comes from Matamoros under date of the 15th inst. It is said that President Juarez had been compelled to fly from Chihuahua, his capital, and that that place had been occupied by the imperial troops. The date of these events is not given. A Matamoros paper makes a charge that some of the American troops stationed at Brownsville, Texas, have fired across the Rio Grande at Mejia's imperial soldiers, on the Mexican side of the river. It is reported that the soldiers of the late rebel armies of the South were flocking to the imperial standard, and that ten thousand of them were to go to Sonora under ex-United States Senator Gwin, who, it was still confidently asserted, would succeed in his projects for colonizing the Northern Mexican States. There was also a report that the rebel Captain Page, late of the ram Stonewall, was in Mexico, trying to negotiate for the sale to Maximilian of the ex-rebel cruiser.

A steamer has succeeded in passing through the famous Dutch Gap canal. The *Silas H. Pierce*, a vessel of forty-three foot beam, performed that feat last Sunday.

A very interesting session of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, it being the last meeting of that body previous to the summer vacation. A preamble and series of resolutions, the substance of which is that, as the city advertising fund is exhausted, all Common Council and Corporation advertising be at once discontinued, were presented and laid over. A resolution was adopted, after considerable discussion, permitting all persons to keep stands for the sale of articles on the sidewalk who first obtain permission of the owners of the property in front of which such stands are erected, provided they do not encumber the thoroughfares.

The resolution to print twenty-five thousand copies of the report of the obsequies of President Lincoln was adopted over the Mayor's veto, after a long debate, by twelve to three. Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated to celebrate the Fourth of July. It was voted to lease certain ground on the corner of Fourth Avenue and Seventy-seventh street for a German hospital, for twenty-one years, for the nominal annual rent of one dollar. A portion of the annual appropriation to city institutions, amounting in the aggregate to seventy-three thousand dollars, was passed. A resolution providing for an Assistant Deputy Public Administrator, at an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, was adopted. After the transaction of some other business the Board adjourned till the 4th of September next.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. A resolution was presented calling for a detailed statement of the amount paid for advertising during the years 1864 and 1865, which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising. A resolution favor of requesting Governor Grant, Sherman and Sheridan to sit for their portraits, to be placed in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. Five thousand dollars were donated to the Institution of Mercy.

Major General Sanford, commanding the First Division of the National Guard, as well as several of the regimental commanders, has issued his official order for the parade of our city soldiery on the Fourth. The division will form in Twenty-third street, the right resting on Fifth Avenue, at eight o'clock in the morning. Major General Duryea, of Brooklyn, has also issued his order for the parade of the Second Division.

Fire Commissioners Brown and Phinckney, of this city, arrived in Boston yesterday, on their tour of inspection of the workings and plans of paid fire departments and of steam fire engines.

We are informed that the regular transmission of telegraphic despatches for the press between this city and the various Southern cities will not be practicable before about the middle of July, owing to the condition of the lines at the South and the great pressure of official business; but soon after that time, it is supposed, telegraphing with that region will be restored to something like its ante-rebellion condition.

Judge Miller yesterday granted an order in the Supreme Court, requiring Henry C. Tanner, the receiver of the Artisans' Bank, to show cause why he should not make an accounting of his receivership, and an injunction restraining him from disposing of the assets of the bank.

Gustavus A. Burkhardt, a Southern refugee, from Atlanta, Ga., brought a suit yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Clarke, against the Erie Railroad Company, to recover eleven hundred dollars for baggage lost on one of their trains. Among the articles lost was an ordinary pair of boots, which in the now defunct empire of Reibeldom cost three hundred dollars. The plaintiff lost his case, owing to his complaint being defective in consequence of the absence of the bill of lading; but the Judge gave him the privilege of making the necessary amendment.

The committee appointed by the Treasury Department to inquire into certain fraudulent transactions of distillers of spirits have held daily sessions for the past ten days. Representatives of all the leading distilleries west of Buffalo have been before the committee, and a large mass of testimony has been taken; but for obvious reasons the committee decline to have the facts made public.

General Rosecrans, since he came East, has been enthusiastically received everywhere he has visited. It was arranged to pay him the compliment of a serenade at Madison Park, Orange, N. J., last evening, on a large scale. Holmstrom's splendid band was engaged for the occasion, and to give all *clad* to its triumphal arches were erected on the grounds, and a large number of transparencies appropriately placed around. General Rosecrans leaves for San Francisco, on a visit to California and Nevada, on the steamer which sails to-morrow.

The annual commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, took place yesterday. The attendance was large and respectable, and the exercises passed off in the pleasantest and happiest manner imaginable.

The pupils of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute gave their annual exhibition in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. There was a crowded house, and the exercises were of a most interesting character. Admiral Farragut was present, and was heartily received.

The New York Dry Goods Exchange, an institution nearly similar to the Stock Exchange, with the exception that its operations will be principally confined to the dry goods business, was inaugurated yesterday morning. The room selected for the purpose is on the second floor of Nos. 49 and 51 Park place, and is well adapted for the business to which it will be hereafter devoted. The Exchange will be open for the transaction of business every day from noon till one o'clock P. M.

Some very interesting experiments, which were witnessed by several American, English, French and Russian naval officers, some of our merchants and shipbuilders and others, were made in the vicinity of Governor's Island on last Tuesday with submarine torpedoes. The torpedoes were of two kinds, those which were lately in use in Japan river and a newly invented one discharged by electricity. The results were very satisfactory. With a charge of sixty pounds of powder an immense mass of water was raised in the air, the central column being thrown to the height of fifty or sixty feet. It is believed that the force of the shock was sufficient to have disabled a very stout iron-clad.

The steamship Ocean Queen, Captain Slocum, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's line, will sail to-morrow, July 1, at noon, for the new and commodious pier 43, North river, foot of Canal street, for California, connecting at Panama with the steamship Constitution. The new mode of rates of passage, which are lower, goes into effect July 1. The mails will close at the Post office at half past ten A. M.

Justice Dowling, of the Tombs Police Court, has under investigation an interesting gambling case, wherein John Meade, of Little Rock, Arkansas, charges John Squire and George Kistler with having won from him, at Nassau Falls, while playing with cards, in an unfair manner, over thirteen thousand dollars. Meade followed the accused to this city and procured their arrest. The matter has been under examination for the past three or

four days, and was yesterday further adjourned till Monday next.

Thomas Meakin, a bartender in the drinking house 126 Chatham street, was yesterday committed for trial, charged with stealing, in that place, on Wednesday night, about six hundred dollars from two discharged soldiers named John Woods and Michael Maloney. None of the money was recovered.

A young Englishman named William H. Harris was yesterday committed for examination on charge of stealing four hundred and twenty dollars in gold, on Wednesday night, from under the pillow of one of his fellow lodgers named David Jones, in the house No. 14 Greenwich street. The missing coin was not found.

A coroner's inquest was held at the New York Hospital yesterday over the body of a colored man named William Murphy, aged sixty years, who lived at 373 Canal street, and who it is alleged, died from the effects of a stab inflicted on Saturday last by another colored man named William Calhoun, who has not yet been arrested.

A young man of Paterson, N. J., very respectably connected, has recently been arrested on charge of being the person who, on the night of the 7th inst., robbed a mail train at Chester, N. Y., of all the letters and a package of bank checks destined for this city. The supposed criminal was discovered by one of the checks, which he had given in payment of a lost bet on the Paterson races, being presented at the bank by the winner, who was ignorant of the manner in which his sporting friend had become possessed of it.

A conflict arose between the civil and military authorities in Philadelphia yesterday by the refusal of one of the provost marshals there to deliver up, in accordance with a writ of habeas corpus, a naval officer charged with defrauding the government. The matter remains unsettled, pending instructions from Washington.

The warehouse of J. M. Mitchell, 24 and 26 North Front street, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, entailing a loss of fifty thousand dollars.

The stock market was dull but steady yesterday morning, and firm in the afternoon. Governments were quiet and unchanged. Gold was unsettled, and, after opening at 138½, closed at 138½ on the street. The night closing quotation was 138½.

The commercial situation was without special change yesterday. The downward turn in gold exerted but little influence on prices current, though it rendered the markets rather heavy.

The Prospects of the Administration and the South—The Negro Suffrage Question.

The great work of the restoration of the late rebel States in the hands of President Johnson goes on smoothly and with the most flattering promises of success. From all the Southern delegations waiting upon him we have the same voice:—"We are beaten. We submit to the consequences of our defeat. We recognize the extinction of our Southern confederacy and the dogma of State sovereignty, upon which it was founded, and the abolition of slavery. We recognize the paramount sovereignty of the United States. We desire the restoration of our State to the full benefits of the general government on this basis. We ask you, Mr. President, to give us a provisional governor, to provide us with courts of justice, and to put us in the way of the reorganization of our State upon the terms and restrictions of our amnesty proclamation and other proclamations upon the subject. We are in your hands, Mr. President. We bow to your authority. We rely upon your justice and magnanimity. We accept your terms. We need your assistance, and we come to ask it, and to learn what we are to do."

This is the voice of South Carolina, and the voice of her "erring sisters" from Virginia to Texas. There is no anti-administration party in the late insurgent States. The most fiery and the most confident and powerful supporters of the Davis despotism are now competing with the staunchest Southern loyalists for a friendly recognition by President Johnson. Thus far, then, he sails before the wind. All troubles are at an end among the Southern politicians. They have passed through the fiery furnace of an awful revolution, and they are but as helpless children in his hands. But there is trouble rising in another quarter. The radical abolition faction of the North, slavery being abolished, have mounted their new hobby of negro suffrage, and they threaten to "ride it rough shod" over the Southern States, and over the administration if it shall presume to stand in the way.

What is to be done? This Northern radical faction, we know from experience, is no trifling adversary. We see already that under their experienced and active leader, Chief Justice Chase, his followers are skillfully arranging their plans East, West and South—radical in the East, cautious in the West, suggestive in the South—but everywhere working to the same purpose. They will carry this issue of negro suffrage into the coming Congress. They will make it the test in both houses of the restoration of every rebel State. What then? Why, then, it is quite possible that the Southern States now excluded from Congress will remain so for two years to come. Next autumn we shall have our State elections for the succeeding Congress; but the Congress now elected holds good till the 4th of March, 1867, and it was elected as a radical abolition Congress. Now, it is unquestionably the true policy of the late rebellious States to get back into Congress this next winter, if possible, in order to look after the interests of their States and people, in connection with taxes, tariffs, appropriations, &c.; but how is this to be done? We have the answer at hand.

President Johnson, under certain carefully considered limitations in reference to loyalty, has adopted the policy of leaving this question of negro suffrage to the discretion of the admitted white voters of the several States concerned. The power is in their hands in the reorganization of their State governments. But the emancipated blacks constitute one-half or more of the population of the cotton States. Will it be wise or safe to exclude them altogether from this right of suffrage? They have proved their loyalty to the Union, and upon this plea their claim to the suffrage will create a powerful party in the North. We would, therefore, appeal to the provisional white voters of the South to take this matter into their own hands, and, upon some fair system of restrictions, we would urge them to incorporate negro suffrage into their new State constitutions, or to make it one of the first acts of their new legislatures. By this course of action in the South the Northern radicals will be disarmed and deprived of their stock in trade; the States concerned will be readmitted at once to Congress, and, with the twelve or fourteen additional representatives in the House secured by emancipation, they will at once secure the balance of power in that body on every question affecting Southern interests.

Nor is this all that the Southern States will gain by this movement; for under this reorganization they will be able to command and control the next Presidential election by the fusion of the Northern democracy and all the loose conservative elements of this section with the Southern States upon a common Presidential ticket and platform. It is to these views and bearings of the question of negro suffrage that we would invite the attention of the leading loyal men of the South. With the

exclusion of their emancipated blacks from the elective franchise they run the hazard of being excluded from Congress and kept out in the cold for at least two years longer; while by the opposite course they gain at once a powerful voice in Congress, and the balance of power for the next Presidency, and for, perhaps, a half a century to come.

It was only the other day that the slaveholders of the South were brought to realize the fact that slavery is indeed abolished, and they are already preparing like men of sense for the duty of a new system of labor. Let them take another forward step in the recognition of this other fact, that the abolition of slavery has changed the whole status of the black man all over the country, and made the Dred Scott decision a thing of the dark ages, and they will discover that it is their policy to accept the black man in his new relations, not as an enemy to be proscribed, but as a political element, who, voting or not voting, will control the balance of power at Washington. "The constitution as it is" in relation to its "three-fifths of all other persons" belongs to a past age. It needs various amendments to meet the new order of things, and before long we must have a national convention to shape it to the necessities of "the age we live in." Meanwhile, however, it rests with the loyal Southern whites to determine whether their four millions of emancipated blacks shall politically be used as a balance of power for the South or against the South. How will Southern men have it? That is the question to which we would earnestly invite their attention.

Three Very Black Crows.

A second editor at Richmond, who has not yet forgotten the infamous lessons he learned during the rebellion, recently put forth the ridiculous statement that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the editor of this journal, wrote a letter to Jeff. Davis at the commencement of the war offering to support the Southern confederacy in these columns for the sum of fifty thousand pounds sterling. Ben Wood, of the *Daily News*, at once adopted this statement as a sort of offset to the twenty-five thousand dollars which he is said to have received from the assassination fund in Canada. The Bohemians of Belmont and Barlow's organ, the *World*, dish up the same story, adding a little state lettuce and onion of their own in the form of a hint about corroborating evidence. An evening paper, which is now conducted by the drunken Bohemian who disgraced the *Times* by an essay on the elbows of the Minnie, swallowed these three black crows—feet, feathers and gizzards—and contributed his mite to the calumny. Now we pronounce the whole statement, with and without the embellishments it has received, an impudent lie and a scandalous fabrication.

We have been an editor in this city for forty years, and have edited the *HERALD* for over thirty years, and during all this period we have never corresponded with any of the politicians, North or South. They have nearly all written to us, but we have not replied, knowing them to be a set of charlatans and adulated nuisances. As for Jeff. Davis, we never wrote to him, before, during or since the rebellion. The slanders with which we have been assailed for the past thirty years originated with our old associates on the *Defunct Courier and Enquirer*, Major Noah and the Chevalier Webb. Before Noah died he reported of the course which he had pursued towards us, and the Chevalier Webb must also repeat if he desires a peaceful death bed and an easy hereafter. These two men concocted their falsehoods in order to injure our business. We started the *HERALD* to break up all such old foggy papers as those which they edited, and they started their slanders to break us down. We succeeded, and they did not. We have seen their papers die out before the blaze of the *HERALD*'s success, as the dim candle dies at noon. By our own efforts, assisted by Providence and the people, we have made this journal the greatest in the country and the best and cheapest in the world. No politicians, North or South, have aided us by a single cent. On the contrary, they have done everything possible to interfere with us and to circulate falsehoods to our prejudice. And now, when we trace Ben Wood's check to the rebel assassination fund, and when we upset some of the political schemes of Belmont and Barlow, and when we ridicule the drunken Bohemian of the *Minnie*, we find the old lies revamped and a new slander tacked on to them, as if the fools of the present day hoped to complete the dirty work undertaken in vain by the fools of the past. At such a sorry exhibition we cannot suppress a smile.

Whenever anything goes wrong with the politicians they blame the *HERALD*, and some of them always dip their hands in mire to throw mud at us. Poor fellows! They do not see that they only blacken their own palms. We were told that somebody paid five thousand dollars for the influence of the *HERALD* during the Harrison campaign, ten thousand during the Polk campaign, twenty thousand during the Taylor campaign, one hundred thousand during the Scott campaign, and two hundred and fifty thousand during poor Fremont's campaign. There is just as much truth in one of these stories as in the others, and they are all false. At the very time that Fremont was reported as paying us two hundred and fifty thousand dollars the General had not money enough to pay his hotel bill. He had not yet come into his Mariposa property, and the politicians had bled him pretty freely. The notion which some people appear to entertain that the *HERALD* can be purchased—except for four cents a copy at the news stands—is beneath contempt. Those who have no principle themselves cannot appreciate its existence in others. But any one can appreciate the absurdity of buying the *HERALD* for a few thousand dollars when we state that during the war we have expended half a million of dollars for war correspondence alone—a sum more than sufficient to buy up the politicians and other fellows who assail us, and that the whole of the money which we have been falsely reported at various times as having received would not begin to cover the annual expenses of this journal. The falsehoods about our obtaining funds from this man or from that man—blackmail here and whitewash there—are, once for all, entirely untrue. We care nothing about them, because the American people have shown us, by adopting the *HERALD* as the national journal, by giving it an unrivalled circulation and by bestowing upon it an advertising patronage larger than that of all the other dailies put together, that they do not believe the fabrications of our envious and unsuccessful rivals. This being so, why should we trouble ourselves about the size of the three

black crows? We still live, and shall as another Presidential election at least. Before that time we shall play the politicians a game they little expect, and shall punish our silly traducers in a manner of which they have never yet dreamed.

THE GREAT NEW YORK WHOLESALE HOUSES.—The vastness of the business of the principal New York wholesale firms can scarcely be comprehended without recourse to the official returns of the internal revenue officers. From these lists we find that the wholesale firm doing the largest business in this city, according to the last returns, per annum, was that of H. B. Claflin & Co., whose sales amounted to upwards of forty-two and a half millions of dollars. The next was that of A. T. Stewart & Co., whose sales for the year, exclusive of their enormous retail business, amounted to nearly forty millions. Then we have a large number of firms that do business to the extent of ten millions per annum, and so on down to five and one million. Among these large firms we observe the names of many Boston people, transplanting or branches of Boston houses that were going to decay there, but are doing a most flourishing business in the soil of New York. In a few years, if they continue to be transferred to New York in this way, the Boston houses will become simply the out of town receptacles or a sort of bonded warehouses for the fabrics of the mills of Massachusetts prior to their being sent to the great mart of New York. These large sales of merchandise show the energy and enterprise of our merchants, who leave no sea unploughed and no land untrodden wherein they can dispose of their goods at a profit. They also demonstrate the competition that exists between the leading merchants—a competition that forbids combination and monopoly, and thereby benefits the people. They account for the princely dry goods and other mercantile edifices that ornament our business thoroughfares; and they account for the surpassing luxury and elegance of the private residences and summer villas of these great American merchants.

Another striking feature in these returns is the prodigious amount of business shown to be transacted by the stock brokers, exclusive of that transacted on their own private account. These sales amount to, for each firm, from the sum of one hundred and forty millions of dollars all the way down to fourteen and fifteen millions per annum. In many cases these large brokers sell the value of a single stock perhaps a dozen times over in the course of a year. All this vast amount of business has to pay a government tax, and thus the revenue collectors' returns are proportionally swelled. Truly there is a prodigious amount of business continually going on all around us in this the most young, most active, most progressive and gayest of all modern metropolises. It is a wonder there should be any poor people among us.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.—We have already received at our office contributions from different parties, to the amount of some fifty dollars, for the relief of the rebel soldiers who are endeavoring to return to their Southern homes on being paroled. As it is very difficult for us to disburse this money and such sums as may in future be subscribed in a satisfactory manner, upon the application of men who may or may not be proper recipients of it, we have placed the fund at the disposal of the United States Medical Director, Surgeon Hoff, at the Battery Barracks, who is the most likely person to know where it can be best employed, as the rebel prisoners now in the city are under his control. We have already dispensed a few dollars to soldiers of whose claims to relief we were satisfied. One had obtained a pass to Baltimore, but wanted under clothes and socks. We referred him to Mr. Korshaw, who made the first contribution of ten dollars, and that gentleman replied that the money was entirely at our disposal, to be used at our discretion. Another poor fellow, who was an unmistakable grayback, with tattered uniform and old knapsack, received at our hands a few dollars. It would be preferable, however, if these funds were distributed by the Medical Director at Hart's Island, where the largest number of rebel prisoners are.

STARVING PRISONERS OF WAR.—The abolition and opprobrious press of this city have been filling their columns with the defense put forward by the committee of the late Confederate Congress, of their treatment of Union prisoners of war. This pretended justification of the ill-treatment and starvation of prisoners in the prisons at Richmond, Andersonville and Salisbury, is, to say the least, a very weak invention. There were too many living witnesses and walking skeletons to refute these statements, without a word from any other source. We take it for granted that the report now published, in that which was made by the committee of the rebel Senate, of which Henry S. Foote, once of Mississippi, but now of parts unknown, was a member. That gentleman, after coming through into the Union lines, stated to his own son-in-law, that during the investigations of the subject, they obtained positive facts and data proving beyond any shadow of doubt, that the system of inhuman treatment and starvation of our prisoners, was decided upon in Cabinet meeting at Richmond, for the express purpose of breaking down the constitutions of the men and making them useless as soldiers when exchanged. This fact, he asserted, he endeavored to report to the Senate, but was prevented by the other members. The report now circulated is no doubt the whitewashing statement presented by the balance of the committee. The public can judge of its importance and weight in view of the mass of facts heretofore published.

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.—We publish to-day a very interesting address, delivered in this city a few evenings since, by Captain Fisk, the well known Western explorer, in relation to the mineral and other resources of our Western Territories. Captain Fisk has made three visits to the Western mineral regions, under the auspices of the United States government, and devoted particular attention to the gold placers and gulches of Montana. Captain Fisk, with characteristic energy, proposes to organize a fourth expedition, which will comprise from fifteen hundred to two thousand persons, for the purpose of renewing his explorations and selecting proper sites for founding settlements that may in a few years rise to the dignity and importance of populous cities. Here is a legitimate field for the exercise of the unemployed talent, industry and activity of our returned veterans. By helping to develop the resources of our Western mineral regions they

not only benefit themselves, but place the credit of their country upon a solid and enduring basis. We cordially invite attention to the address of Captain Fisk.

GENERAL LOGAN AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—It appears that the gallant General Logan, after so completely using the radical politicians up and defeating their schemes at the Cooper Institute meeting, returned to Washington and had an interview with the President. The report of the remarks made by Mr. Johnson shows that he fully endorsed General Logan's speech, for he planted himself precisely on the same platform. In addition to this President Johnson had something to say about the national debt, and spoke of the idea of repudiation in such an emphatic manner that it will be well for Wendell Phillips and his negro worshipping fraternity, as well as the copperheads, if they take warning in time less they are brought up for treason. There can be no mistaking the meaning of Mr. Johnson when he says "that the debt must be paid to the last dollar," and that "he would never countenance any man, party, sect or measure that even squinted at repudiation."

A HOME IN VIRGINIA.—We published, as a matter of news and to show what might be bought for in Virginia, the letter of Wm. D. Hix, of Appomattox county, in which he offered to sell one hundred and sixty acres of land for four hundred and fifty dollars. That is all we know about it. We don't know Mr. Hix, and cannot tell whether the land is liable to confiscation for the acts of its owner. Mr. Hix wrote to us in the matter just as a man anywhere writes to what he evidently understands is a leading journal—though he confounds a city editor with those country ones who do small chores of publication in exchange for a bushel of potatoes or a load of wood. We make this statement for the benefit of persons who want to buy the land and have already applied to us in large numbers with the money in their hands. It is very significant of the disposition of the people to go South that so many have applied to us on the subject. We have had applicants of both sexes, and of very different social position, all eager to know more and buy. This shows a tendency to reconstruct in earnest—a real practicable disposition to settle in that grand old State and civilize and regenerate it, and give it the position in the commonwealth to which its natural advantages entitle it, and that only slavery has prevented it from getting.

RIVALRY AMONG THE GREAT MEN AND POLITICIANS.—We observe a disposition on the part of the politicians, and even some of the departments of the general government, to create rivalries and quarrels among the prominent men whom the war has thrown upon the surface, as all great wars and revolutions invariably do. Grant and Sherman and Thomas, and such successful generals, are the objects of this manoeuvre of the politicians. They would be delighted to get up a quarrel among them, in order to shear them of a little of their laurels, and damage the popularity of General Grant especially. We remember that the same game was played at the time of the Mexican war, when Mr. Marcy was instrumental in fomenting several quarrels among the generals, when General Scott quarrelled with his best friend, and General Worth quarrelled with General Scott. Then came the "hasty plate of soup" correspondence, and the fire in the rear, and the court-martialing of generals who conquered Mexico, and all that sort of thing. The soup correspondence killed off General Scott politically. We do not know whether Mr. Stanton has the genius and sagacity which Mr. Marcy exercised in this line of business; but we do not want any quarrelling among the great generals which the late war has made, nor to see General Grant damaged by these tricks of the politicians. In fact we want no more soup correspondence.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT IMBROGLIO.—A DISCUSSION.—We have had final decisions in the case of the Metropolitan Fire Department and in that of the Tax Commissioners, after considerable tedious litigation. The points in dispute in these cases were similar to those now involved in the matter of the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners. The settlement of the two first settles the last. This being the case, why is it that Judge Leonard withholds his decision in the case of the Aqueduct Commissioners? He has had the papers in his hands several days. He surely does not intend to let the matter lie over until the September term. Already much confusion has arisen in the business of the Croton Department in consequence of the imbroglion among the Commissioners, and the mischief becomes worse the longer a decision is deferred. Street pavements are getting out of order, water pipes become rusty, out of repair, and liable to burst; raw pipes lie exposed to the wet weather and hot sun, instead of being placed in their proper beds; contracts for a supply of new pipes are unfilled, employees are unpaid—in fact, our whole gigantic and unrivalled system of water works is going to wreck and prospective ruin awaiting the decision of Judge Leonard. We hope the Judge will render his decision immediately. The interests of the city imperatively demand it.

THE FOURTH AT GETTYSBURG.—The golden birthday will be celebrated in glorious style on this great battle field of the republic. The occasion will be the more interesting because so many of those who participated in the battle will be present and take part in the exercises. The country will be full of its martyred heroes in the presence of their comrades in arms, who fought side by side, enduring the same peril and performing the same noble service as those who received on that field "the last of many wars." The immediate object of the celebration is to lay the corner stone of the monument over the heroes buried in the national cemetery. Major General Howard, who commanded in the first day's battle, will deliver the oration, and the grand marshal of the occasion will be Major General Geary, who commanded on the extreme right in the hardest of the fighting. A poem will be furnished for the occasion by private Miles O'Reilly. The President is expected to be present, and a place in the procession is assigned for Lieutenant General Grant. If Gettysburg attracts as many illustrious visitors as it is expected to have one more grand Fourth of July.

GETTING STOMACH.—Ben Wood says his "stomach cannot stand at this moment any special reference to the 'Union Courier,'" meaning the witness of that name recently examined in the Washington court martial. Very likely not.